

Jack Anderson: Her Majesty's Columnist?

In July 1973 syndicated columnist Jack Anderson published charges that Richard Nixon, then President of the United States, kept a list of Republican senators who were subject to retaliation for actions displeasing to the White House. Anderson volunteered the names of ten such senators. The White House denied it, of course — but so did the senators. Some had received major dollar contributions from the Nixon campaign committee. Clifford Case of New Jersey, supposedly on “the list,” said that he was “unaware of any discriminatory treatment by the White House . . . in the important area of judicial and U.S. Attorney appointments, my suggestions, almost without exception, have been accepted.”

Anderson was wrong.

That same summer, Jack Anderson published charges that International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation (IT and T) had worked through a subsidiary to help install a “free golf course” at President Nixon’s San Clemente estate — in effect, a “bribe” to avert antitrust action against the corporation. After sensational headlines, the story turned out to be false. Anderson’s facts were wildly skewed and, as far as independent agencies could determine, many were just made up.

Anderson was wrong.

In the fall of 1974, Jack Anderson wrote a column attacking the International Police Academy for, in effect, training its graduates in torture techniques. In February 1975 the National News Council issued a finding that Anderson was guilty of distortion and inaccuracy, including wilfully taking quotations out of context to support a claim that Police Academy students were knowledgeable in and favorable toward human torture techniques.

Anderson was wrong.

This past Jan. 30, syndicated columnist Anderson published a slanderous attack on the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC), which is now the subject of a libel suit. Anderson accused the organization of being “goons, gangsters” and “deranged malcontents” who blamed Nelson and David Rockefeller for the sabotage of nuclear power and other technologies. Anderson quoted an FBI document, linked the NCLC to Nixon, etc., etc.

Anderson was wrong. Moreover, what he didn’t say was the most revealing.

The NCLC is a socialist organization that has done much ground-breaking intellectual and programmatic work in nuclear power, energy-related matters in general, a number of new technologies, economic and political history and other fields, and is credited with that even by many opponents. The FBI report Anderson quoted was years old — he avoided giving its date in his column — and the agency had ended its investigation

months before his writing. And while the NCLC is often intensely critical of the Rockefellers, especially David’s financial acumen, the organization has over the recent period been, as NCLC chairman Lyndon LaRouche publicly stated, on “amiable” terms with the Rockefellers, especially for their recent support for nuclear power development. Anderson and his syndicator are currently being sued over the column’s false charges.

Of all the column’s smears, the most interesting is Anderson’s failure to report that the NCLC blames not the Rockefellers, but London bankers for the fascist zero-growth and other political attitudes which Anderson otherwise defends. In fact, NCLC antagonism to British policies across the board is the leading point in the organization’s general international notoriety as one of the most effective and influential organized opponents of British intelligence and British intelligence agents-of-influence throughout the world.

Is it possible that such a fact could have escaped the attention of Jack Anderson? The record certainly establishes that he is a syndicated liar. Is it also the case that Jack Anderson is a . . . British agent?

Anderson, of course, learned his trade from Drew Pearson. Drew Pearson, it ought to be more widely known, was an operative within those British intelligence networks run by Colonel William Stephenson of His (and Her) Majesty’s Secret Service during and after World War II. It is also the case that British intelligence, as when Pearson did the writing, remains a frequent and sometimes acknowledged source of information “leaks” which appear in Anderson columns. The latter fact is, of course, true of many columnists who are quite unwitting as to the source or purpose of such “leaks”. However, Anderson appears to be quite witting on both counts.

It could probably not be proven that Anderson is a “British agent” in a court of law — not yet. However, the growing evidence to that effect is such that any “American agent” or other political opponent of Anderson and what he does is a fool if he is proceeding on any other premise.

It is clear that Jack Anderson smears and distortions are always “timely” from an insider’s standpoint on British SIS-MI5-MI6 operations. It is clear that Anderson smears and distortions invariably tend or purport to discredit or neutralize threats to the cover of these operations, opposing international policy thrusts, or opposing political figures and organizations. An intelligence analyst could successfully classify each column according to function: “white” or “black propaganda,” “signal-piece,” “disinformation,” “misdirection,” etc.

The latter applies in a more general way to

publications associated with the Fund for Investigative Journalism (FIJ), which played a prominent role in, among other things, the Nixon "Watergate." The Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, D.C. created the FIJ. The Institute for Policy Studies itself was created by James Warburg, of the London-based Meyer-Warburg (Lazard) financier group. Jack Anderson was a founder and continues to be a leader of the FIJ.

It is also unmistakably characteristic of Anderson columns that they support those leading points of the fascist program of the Rothschild and Lazard financial groups in London and New York which are summarized under the terms "zero-growth" and "deindustrialization," and it includes Anderson's political support for those groupings (for instance "ecologists") who actively mount pressure for such programs in the U.S. on behalf of the London interests.

Most such groupings are creations of and pawns of the Institute for Policy Studies.

Regarding Anderson's background and connections, we find that his own accounts are "cover stories." His own account of his war-time record is a simple fabrication, for example. Of course, the character of that fabrication is in itself significant. However, for this reason, his personal history only becomes clear at the point that his career as a U.S. journalist takes off in a big way. After the war, he was hired by Drew Pearson, the late, famous muckraking columnist, and became Pearson's chosen protégé and successor.

Drew Pearson worked for the British, as a matter of public record.

Drew Pearson

Drew Pearson grew up helping his father build the upstate New York Chautauqua Fabian Society — one of the first American extensions of the London Round Table's Fabian Society. It flourished in the United States and elsewhere after the turn of the century. In 1918, Drew Pearson graduated from his Chautauqua activities to become a director of American Friends Service Committee relief operations in Serbia, Montenegro, and Albania. British Intelligence, at the time, was utilizing these AFSC programs and the associated Hoover Relief Commission as a cover for various activities including Eastern European agent-penetration work.

Upon returning to the U.S., Pearson first became noteworthy in Washington, D.C. when he took on the U.S. franchise for the Irish Sweepstakes, which at the time was illegal. He organized a network of journalists to publicize it, while selling tickets for a cut of the profits.

In 1930, Pearson was picked up by *Christian Science Monitor* writer Robert Allen to help prepare a hatchet job on the Herbert Hoover Administration, published as a book entitled "Washington Merry-Go-Round." This collection of gossip and slanders on President Hoover's top advisors and other prominent Washington figures was a crucial contribution to a broad campaign aimed at discrediting the Administration and, in particular, pinning it with the blame for the Great Depression provoked when London floated the pound in 1931.

Shortly after the book had become a best seller, Pearson and Allen, who wrote under pseudonyms, allowed the real authorship to leak out — then initiated a

daily newspaper column and radio show named, of course, "Washington Merry-Go-Round."

As World War II approached Pearson had an established notoriety for having access to inside secrets. The British Rothschild's private intelligence network, which intersects the Anti-Defamation League, frequently used Pearson as a mouthpiece.

More importantly, Sir William Stephenson, Britain's director of intelligence for the Western Hemisphere, selected Drew Pearson as a "responsible" publicist with the largest and most serious following. "Superspy" Stephenson ("A Man Called Intrepid") was admittedly responsible for large-scale British "interfaces," as in penetration of American intelligence agencies and government during the years of official war-time SIS-OSS collaboration. To this day British intelligence reportedly continues to be a major source of leaks and direction for the Washington Merry-Go-Round column.

In connection with Colonel Stephenson's operations during World War II, Pearson was accused by the U.S. Office of Naval Intelligence of leaking top-secret naval positions in the Pacific through his column. He was not prosecuted due to his high-level connections. At the end of the War, Sir William Stephenson used Pearson to exclusively publicize the defection of Igor Gozenko, a Soviet office clerk in Canada, who was utilized to "expose" an alleged massive atomic spy ring operating in the U.S. and Canada. The exposé was a sham, but Pearson, under the direction of Stephenson, gave it the necessary color and appearance of credibility, including live radio interviews with Gozenko, to make the story plausible and start the U.S. toward acceptance of British "cold war" policy.

There is no reason not to believe that Drew Pearson remained a British mouthpiece in American journalism and politics to the end of his life.

In 1969 Drew Pearson died, leaving the column he had built up and its sources to his associate, Jack Anderson.

Anderson's Murky Background

Anderson's own apparent involvement in the intelligence business stems from the World War II period, when he functioned in some low-level capacity gathering intelligence in China. Anderson has obscured this period of his life with a tissue of contradictory cover stories (both in and out of courtrooms), claiming to have served as a Mormon missionary, merchant marine, and war correspondent in the Pacific. Finally in 1945, his draft board caught up with him in China and inducted him into the Army. According to one story, ". . . he soon found his assignment (as reporter for human-interest war stories — ed.) dull, and, in search of more action, he hitched a plane ride to a secret, behind-the-lines base operated by the Office of Strategic Services, the forerunner of the Central Intelligence Agency. Alarmed to find a civilian reporter at their secret landing fields, officials sent him off to contact a band of Chinese Nationalist guerrillas."

A thorough check of public government records reveals that Anderson's wartime history is a fabrication. There are no records of his enlistment in the merchant marine, induction into the Army at the end of the war, and so on. One document stands out, however: according to An-

erson's Utah draft board he was classified as a member of the Armed services (1-C) on July 1, 1942, three years before he is willing to admit it.

In 1947, on the recommendation of "friends," Anderson went to Washington to ask Drew Pearson for a job with the Washington-Merry-Go-Round column. Despite his lack of journalistic credentials, Anderson was immediately hired by Pearson and soon became his protégé.

Three years after taking over the column, Anderson's big break came when he received a high-level "leak" of "secret transcripts" of a meeting of Henry Kissinger's Special Action Group which took place during the India-Pakistan war in 1972. The transcripts showed, Anderson claimed, that President Nixon was demanding a "tilt" toward Pakistan and was advocating, in effect, confrontation with the Soviet Union which would lead to World War III. Anderson quoted Kissinger telling the Special Action Group, "I'm getting hell every half hour from the President" to support Pakistan in the conflict. This, Anderson noted, contradicted Kissinger's public statements that the U.S. would remain neutral on the issue, and portrayed Nixon as a war-monger.

Anderson was awarded the Pulitzer Prize and was acclaimed as "his own man" by the *New York Times* and other major media.

Anderson, in an interview with the *New Yorker* magazine, did reveal something interesting: ". . . No one likes it, not the State Department, not the Defense Department, not Ambassador Keating, nor our allies . . . I have documents expressing British bafflement at the whole thing, for example . . ."

Method of Operation

Anderson columns usually serve to lend political credibility to a broad array of British operations, inside the U.S. and internationally, including the Watergating of Richard Nixon, legalization of drugs in the U.S., and international terrorism. But Anderson's main job is to knock down the key political and otherwise prominent individuals blocking the implementation of such British policies.

Watergate: Anderson played a significant role in Henry Kissinger's Watergate operation (A pamphlet, "Expel Britain's Kissinger for Treason," has just been issued by Campaigner Publications documenting Kissinger's personal role in Nixon's fall.) Anderson's first connection to the affair began when he was tipped off to the plan for a break-in to Democratic headquarters a *full two months prior to the event*, by close Kennedy family associate William Haddad.

Anderson, while admitting that Haddad tipped him off, claims not to have taken an interest in the affair until after the break-in, when he found that two old "acquaintances," Bernard Barker and Frank Sturgis, were among the burglars. Anderson casually notes in his book, *The Anderson Papers*, that on June 16, 1972 he "happened to bump into" his friend Sturgis at the Washington National Airport, but did not discover what Sturgis was up to until Sturgis' name appeared in the next morning's newspapers.

In lockstep coordination with the Watergate break-in, Anderson initiated the IT and T scandal, which served as a flanking attack against the Nixon Administration. Within days of the break-in Anderson printed a copy of an alleged memo from IT and T lobbyist Dita Beard which revealed a blatant IT and T campaign to buy off the Republican Party in an attempt to prevent government antitrust action against IT and T's holdings. The scandal was carefully nurtured by Senator Edward Kennedy and others until it became a significant blow against the Nixon Administration.

During the period leading up to Watergate, Anderson's operations were an integral feature, along with the Pentagon Papers hoax, in the careful cultivation of Nixon's "Hiss profile" by Henry Kissinger. Both the leaking of the so-called "Anderson Papers" transcripts of Kissinger's Washington Special Action Group discussions, and an Anderson exposé in late 1971 of a joint CIA-National Security Agency electronic monitoring operation in Moscow, were contributing factors in Nixon's agreement to go along with the creation of a White House "plumbers unit."

Drugs: During the recent period, Anderson has extended support to the legalization of drugs in the U.S. As far back as 1972, Anderson wrote an "exposé" which reported that "Thailand and the U.S. were hornswaggled into believing that 26 tons of opium were burned, when, in fact, "most of it was cheap fodder." The Justice Department and narcotics officials came forward with filmed and documentary proof that Anderson's attempt to discredit joint U.S.-Thai antidrug-running activities — drug-running activities which occur with British complicity — was another lie.

Recently Anderson has interspersed his attacks and scandals with columns in support of drug "decriminalization" in the U.S., supporting the argument that "criminal penalties are more harmful than marijuana abuse." During recent weeks, with a raging debate in progress in Ohio over the legalization of a "heroin maintenance" program in the state, modeled directly on the British heroin-maintenance programs, Anderson has suddenly come out with a series of conflict-of-interest scandals directed at the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) headed by Robert DuPont. Can it be a coincidence that these exposés occurred as DuPont simultaneously released a NIDA report attacking any attempt to legalize heroin usage in any form?

Labor: In 1970, Anderson brought Brit Hume onto his staff, fresh from the Institute for Policy Studies' organizing projects in Appalachia. In December, shortly after United Mineworkers president Tony Boyle was indicted for the murder of his opponent, Jock Yablonski, Anderson and Hume wrote a column stating that Boyle and former union general counsel Edward Cardy had been seen removing files from UMW headquarters. While Cardy and Boyle sued Anderson for libel, the column contributed to boosting the credibility of the IPS networks which subsequently took over the UMW.

Similarly in 1977, Anderson published attacks on Teamster Union leader Frank Fitzsimmons to boost the credibility of the IPS-run "Teamsters for a Democratic

Union" groupings, and the simultaneous investigations into Teamster Pension Fund illegalities. "Frank Fitzsimmons lives the good life . . ." Anderson wrote. "His bosses in the mob have him on a string and want him to stay in power until financial commitments are met."

Environmentalism: Anderson has always promoted the British disease known as "environmentalism." In 1972 Anderson himself attempted to set up an "ecology college," but it collapsed. Consistently, Anderson has endorsed the work of various environmentalist groups whose avowed purpose is to dismantle U.S. industry. He has played up "what-if" fairy tales of nuclear plants blowing up like Hiroshima bombs, or leaking and poisoning millions of people, and especially the "threat" of nuclear terrorism.

Terrorism: Direct British intelligence input into Anderson is clearly seen in his "exposés" of international terrorist operations. For example, in 1974 Anderson ran a series of exclusive stories which served to give credibility to the British-created Black September international terrorists, an operation which aborted only at

the last moment. On Feb. 10 of that year, Anderson reported that the British Army was put on full alert status at London's Heathrow Airport because of threats that Arab fanatics, armed with Russian missiles, were planning to shoot down Henry Kissinger's plane. Four days later Anderson wrote: "British intelligence has uncovered ominous evidence that terrorists around the world have joined in a loose subterranean alliance of revolutionary movements. . . . other young anarchists are joining a Hitler cult which is on the rise in Europe. Footnote: The Watergate reformers might want to keep an eye on how the British do it."

And how does Anderson do it? In a March 15 address to the Overseas Press Club in New York City, Anderson reportedly remarked that among his dozen or so full-time reporter-researchers is on "undercover man" who gets stories by posing as a migrant laborer, an Alaskan pipeline worker, or whatever. His current assignment, Anderson confided to the meeting, is to "study guerrillas in a foreign country." Did he perhaps mean "understudy"?

—Stuart Pettingell

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